with the oral sucker and measuring ·024 × ·020 mm. This is followed by an œsophagus about twice as long as the pharynx. The intestinal bifurcation takes place rather nearer the ventral sucker than the oral sucker, and the simple diverticula extend a little beyond the posterior border of the fixing disc. The excretory vesicle consists of a wedge-shaped sac, which extends forward as far as the ends of the intestinal diverticula.

This is in all probability the larval stage of some species of *Hemistomum*, parasitic in a bird.

44. A Note on the rare British Nudibranch *Hancockia eudactylota* Gosse. By Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.Z.S.

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(Plate LXXXV.)

See Gosse, On *Hancockia eudactylota*, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, xx. 1877, pp. 316–318 ; Gamble, On two rare British Nudibranchs, *Lomanotus genei* and *Hancockia eudactylota*, *ib.* ser. 6, ix. 1892, pp. 378–385 ; Trinchese, Ricerche anatom. sul genere *Govia* (= *Hancockia*), Mem. della R. Accad. delle Sci. dell' Istituto di Bologna, ser. 5, vii. pp. 183–191, 1886 ; Eliot, Supplement to Alder and Hancock's Monograph of the British Nudibranchiate Mollusca, Ray Society, 1910, pp. 17, 72, 118–120, 163.

No coloured figure of this rare British Nudibranch has yet been published so far as I am aware. I endeavoured to include one in my Supplement to Alder & Hancock's Monograph, but no specimen of the animal could be obtained before the time fixed for publication. Shortly afterwards a single individual was captured at Plymouth and drawn by a local artist under the supervision of the naturalists who were working in the Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association. I have not seen the animal alive, but these drawings agree with what is known of its structure, and I have no doubt that they faithfully reproduce its appearance.

For an account of the genus and species see the references to my Supplement given above.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXXXV.

Hancockia eudactylota.

Fig. 1. Dorsal view of animal.
2. Ventral view of animal.
3. Side view of head.
4. A rhinophore.
5.–7. Different views of lateral processes.